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N. E. FARMER.

For the New England Farmer.

SOW LIBERALLY.

Mr Editor—There are few practices among our farmers more injudicious than that of sowing too small a quantity of grass and grain seed on a given quantity of land. Though many enlightened cultivators among us are well aware of the greater advantage in liberal seeding, and though this has been repeatedly urged by the committee of the State Agricultural Society in their annual report on the farms offered for the Society's premiums, still, it is believed, the practice of scanty seeding is very generally prevalent among the farmers of Massachusetts.

I have never been able to decide to my own satisfaction, in what motive this practice has its origin,—whether from an idea that it is the most economical—or that any larger quantity of seed would be too much for the ground—or whether it is followed out of pure respect to old customs, with a belief in their infallibility. But whatever motive may prompt it, it is not founded in wisdom, albeit it may have "the crest of antiquity on its brow"—nor is there any economy about it. A few more quarts of seed, it is true, involves the expense of a few more shillings; but if these few more *quarts* of seed result in adding a few more *bushels* to the product, surely it would seem to be a dictate of true economy, to expend the extra *shillings* in the *seeding*, to secure the extra *dollars* in the *product*.

A bushel and a half of wheat, two bushels of oats, two and a half pecks of herdsgrass, and a bushel of redtop, are, in the opinion of good judges, but fair allowances for an acre's seeding. Though *good* yields may be obtained by less liberal seeding, it does not prove that *greater* products would not result from adopting the liberal system,—indeed, such a result is beyond cavil.

It is written, "He that soweth sparingly, shall also reap sparingly"—and it would be for the advantage of very many of our farmers if they would consider whether this maxim did not account, in some measure, for their slender harvests.

That some soils, and under certain circumstances, will admit, and require, heavier seeding than others, is true;—the judgment of the farmer must decide in such cases as to the proper amount. It is the practice of sowing too little seed *generally*, of which I am speaking, and it is one which it is to be hoped our agricultural writers will continue to denounce, and, better still, one which our farmers generally will, ere long, renounce.

Let those who have any doubt that there is greater advantage in more liberal seeding, try the effect this season of an increased quantity of seed, and see if the product does not prove that, in respect to this matter, "as ye sow, so shall ye reap."

I do not claim that there is one single original suggestion in the above, Mr Editor; but an adage, true as trite, says "we need to be often reminded of what we already know"—and my belief in the utility of this axiom, is my apology for offering the preceding remarks.

Respectfully, yours, D.

For the N. E. Farmer.

"ENGLISH CATTLE."

Mr Editor—In the February No. of the "Farmer's Monthly Visitor," there is an article under the above caption, signed "Old Essex," which betrays more ignorance or prejudice in the writer, than it is agreeable to see exhibited by one who writes for a public journal.

The effect—(I do not say it is the *object*)—of the views advanced in the article in question, (if indeed they have *any* effect,) will be to mislead those who are desirous of improving their stock: and, having this tendency, they should not go unnoticed and uncontradicted. My chief design in noticing the article is, not so much to combat its fallacies myself, as to elicit comments upon them by others, whose greater experience enables them to speak "according to knowledge."

The writer, after relating a somewhat humorous, but very improbable story, the gist of which is to ridicule the pretensions of the Durham breed of cattle to superiority over our natives, (in the relation of which he speaks of the Merino sheep as "bubbles," meaning that they are "humbugs"!!)—says:

"The writer of this article has come to the conclusion that the cattle of this country, as a whole, *are decidedly superior to those of any other:* and that we act the wiser and better in selecting at home than in going abroad. * * If, indeed, our own cattle are so decidedly inferior to the cattle now in England, it would be well that so important a truth should be known. * * Let us have something besides mere assertions—something that will prove superiority, and not figurative boasting," &c.

Now in all this, I charge the writer either with ignorance, prejudice, or insincerity. How much experience or observation can the writer have had to justify such a conclusion as that to which he has arrived, supposing him to be sincere in stating it? But little, precious little, certainly He could not have known the superior merits of the foreign breeds compared with our own, and have come to such a conclusion—unless he perverted his judgment. I can suppose him prejudiced in favor of the doctrine of "our own superiority," and thus account for his baseless conclusion,—and I can suppose, again, that this prejudice, and a desire (a very unworthy one,) to persuade our farmers that there is no breed of animals superior to what they have, led him to express views which were not his sincere convictions. However, by whatever motive he was influenced, his pretended conclusion is unsupported by facts; and I have the *charity* to think he is aware of this.

He asks for *facts* to prove the superiority of the English breeds. Had he been a candid reader of our prominent agricultural journals, he would have been furnished with conclusive evidence in the case, if he would admit the concurrent testimony of many honorable men, to be evidence; and I hope this hastily penned notice of his article, may have the effect of inducing those who may be in possession of such facts as he requests, to present an array of them for his candid consideration—although they would be full as likely to meet his ridicule—for, (and the opinion is submitted with due respect,) we take him for one of that class who will not be convinced of any thing that is contrary to their preconceived and cherished prejudices, or who will not own it if they are. Such persons should never obtrude their bigoted notions on public attention through the press;—their influence is to lead others astray,—and it is this tendency of the article under notice, that induced these hasty comments upon it.

I have as much true *nationality* in my prejudices, I conceive, as "Old Essex" can have;—I go for American productions before all others, so far as they are *equal* to all others, and no farther;—I have not—I trust I never shall have—any of that *ultra* sort of nationality betrayed by "Old Essex," which will not admit superiority to our own productions, although its existence is as palpable as the sun in heaven.

I cannot, in conclusion, forbear to express my surprise that the article in question should have been published in the "Visitor," without any comments by its editor. Gov. Hill, though he may not have had any personal experience with the noted English breeds of cattle, has had abundant opportunities of observation to enable him to judge of their superior merits compared with our common natives,—and I cannot think that he concurs in the views advanced by "Old Essex."

Very respectfully, &c. D.

The following is related by the Central N. Y. Farmer, in connection with an account of Hon. Daniel Webster's farm at Marshfield:

"There is an incident connected with Mr Webster's purchase of Mr Welles, which shows that the farmer of Marshfield knows how to select good cattle. He called on Mr Welles, and inquired of him what he would ask for one of his cows, to be selected by Mr Webster, and was informed the price. He went to the stable where a large number of cows were kept, and called for a pail. The attendants were very much amazed at this question, and watched with interest the operations of the man who had delighted thousands with the exhibition of his talents. He began milking the cows, and passed on from one to another, until he approached the most valuable of the herd. The owner became somewhat excited at the manner of testing his cows. Mr Webster soon sat down by the most valuable cow, and commenced trying her milking qualities, and after milking a short time, says, "*this cow will do for me.*" "You can have her," said the owner, "but if you ever want to purchase another cow of me, I think I shall have something to say about the *selection* myself."

DANA'S PRIZE ESSAY ON MANURES.

Section Ninth.

(Continued.)

Much has been said about tanks, and vats, and urine-pits, and many plans devised for preventing the escape of volatile ammonia. But when once the action of ammonia upon mould is understood, as we have already pointed it out, I am persuaded, reader, that these tanks, and vats, and urine-carts, will appear to you not only expensive and cumbersome, but useless. Your first point is, to save your ammonia, your second is, never to use urine in its caustic or burning state. If you do, you will as assuredly burn your crop, as the puddle formed by a cow burns the grass upon which she empties her watering-pot. Here the urine forming caustic ammonia acts as would caustic potash, or a lump of stone lime, left to slake upon the grass. You want to change this burning or caustic ammonia into mild ammonia, or to combine it with some substance which has not only that effect, but also keeps it from flying away. Unless you understand, then, the principles of these actions, and apply them too, your labor is all vanity, when you attempt to save your own or cattle's urine.

These principles are, in number, two. First, the principle which changes caustic to mild ammonia, is carbonic acid derived from air, or decomposing mould. Second, the principles which render ammonia less volatile, or wholly fixed, are certain acids formed in mould, as sour mould, or certain salts which give up their acid to the ammonia. Plaster of Paris does this, by changing its lime for ammonia. Now let us go into the reason of this a little, and see if we can understand it. Very slowly and supposing moisture present, the oil of vitriol of the plaster quits its lime and unites to the ammonia, and so changes a volatile into a fixed salt. Now this is a change which has been of late much insisted on, and the practice recommended of strewing the stable and barn-cellars, and even the privies, with plaster, to save the ammonia which escapes in these places. But it is doubtful whether the saving is as great as is usually supposed, for the ammonia arising from the urine is caustic, it flies of as caustic ammonia, that has no effect upon plaster. To produce this mutual effect of ammonia and plaster, the caustic ammonia must previously have been made mild. However, this plan is applicable only on a small scale. Copperas, alum, common salt, potashes, and wood-ashes, all act to fix the volatile ammonia, and have all been recommended for this purpose. But it is easily seen, that, in employing some of these substances, is to buy ammonia almost at apothecary's price. These practices will be followed, therefore, only by those who place the crop and its value upon ammonia. This is a limited and narrow view. The true and farmer-like, as well as the most scientific and natural mode of preserving the ammonia of urine, is to fill your yards and barn-cellars with plenty of mould; by which I mean truly decayed and decaying vegetable matter, as well as loam. There is no mode more effectual, no mode more economical. Consider now for a moment how mould formed and forming, and ammonia act. Have I not said again and again, that ammonia hastens decay? makes mould more easily dissolved? and cooks the food of plants? That action having occurred during its progress, acids were formed. The ammonia unites with them, loses its burning properties, and becomes fixed. The acids having been satisfied, the ammonia is actually imbibed and retained by mould.

It does not drink it in like a sponge, but the mould forms a peculiar chemical compound with ammonia. This peculiar compound, while it does not render the mould an easily dissolved matter, yet holds ammonia by so feeble a force, that it easily yields to the power of growing plants. It gives up the stored ammonia at the place where, and the time when, it is most wanted. If you remember these actions of mould and ammonia, it will be as plain as day, that what we have said of the inexpediency and expense of vats and tanks, and urine-carts, must not only be true, but is confirmed by the experience of a host of hard-working, thinking, practical men. In connection with urine, the dung of birds, for instance, domestic fowls of all kinds, and pigeons, may be here mentioned. These animals discharge their solids and what we may term their liquids together. Their urea comes out combined with or forming part of their dung. Now reflecting a moment on the nature of their food, strongly nitrogenous, being seeds, grains, &c., or animals, bugs, grasshoppers, &c., we can understand why their droppings are peculiarly rich in ammonia and salts. The strongest of all manures is found in the droppings of the poultry-yard.

But since these form but a small portion of the farmer's stock, and are never regarded as a principal source of manure, their further consideration may be omitted. It may perhaps be here added, that as from their nature bird-droppings run quickly into fermentation, with warmth and moisture, so they act quickly and are quickly done. They are more allied to sheep dung than to other manures. Their mould not being great, droppings of poultry require to be mixed with decayed vegetable matter, or loam. To this class belongs the manure brought from the Pacific Ocean, under the name of Guano, a Spanish word for excrement. New England farmers can find cheaper sources of salts, to which the main value of guano is owing, and therefore, reader, we shall detain you no longer on this point.

Section Tenth.

Mineral Salts or Manures.

Having thus considered the salts derived from the animal, let us now proceed to those derived from the mineral kingdom. Among these we shall find some whose action is similar to that of the animal salts. That is, they are true nourishers of plants.

They afford, by the action of the growing plant, the same elements as the animal salts. Of this nature is saltpetre. Now, reader, I want you to understand by saltpetre, not only that well-known substance, but also that which has lately been much used in farming, South American saltpetre. This differs from common saltpetre by changing its potash for soda. One step more; I want you to understand by saltpetre, not one salt, but, in farming, a class of salts; that is, a number, having the same acid, which may be combined with several different bases which all act one way. Saltpetre being a salt, of course must be composed of an acid and base. The acid is always aqua-fortis or nitric acid. The base may be potash, or soda, or lime, or ammonia. These all may be called saltpetre. In forming saltpetre, it is generally that variety which contains lime and aqua-fortis which is procured. So far as we understand the action of salts, and this has been fully explained, the action of the varieties of saltpetre is the same; and were it not for the peculiar nature of the aqua-fortis or acid of saltpetre, the explanation of the action of this salt might be referred to the general laws above set forth. But the acid of saltpetre is composed of volatile ingredients. It is nothing more nor less than a compound of the common air we breathe. Surprising as it may seem, reader, yet it is not the less true, the common air is a mixture of oxygen and nitrogen. What a bland and harmless, yea, what a healthful blessing is air, not only to us but to plants! It is a mere mixture, not a chemical compound, a mere mixture. In every hundred parts, eighty of nitrogen, twenty of oxygen. Yet if you compel, as natural operations are continually compelling the air to unite chemically, so that fourteen parts of nitrogen shall unite to forty parts of oxygen, you will form aqua-fortis. Now I do not mean to trouble your head further with the chemistry of saltpetre, than merely to say, that having thus shown you the composition and origin of the acid of all kinds of saltpetre, you will readily see, that a substance which affords such an abundance of nitrogen. cannot but be beneficial to plants. This nitrogen may and probably does form some portion of ammonia in the soil. It may enter as nitrogen into the plants dissolved in water as a very weak aqua-fortis.

We have said so much upon the action of ammonia and nitrogen, that you will perceive how important a part nitre is likely to play in manure. Not only does the nitrogen act here, but the oxygen, the other component of the acid, also acts. It acts upon the mould as air itself would. Besides, the mould of soil and manure imbibes and condenses this oxygen in its pores, and consequently heats a little; so that saltpetre, whether added as such to soil, or formed in manure, as it is always, helps to warm a little the soil, like fermenting manure. So far as these effects are desirable they may be expected from the use of saltpetre. But this, reader, if you buy your saltpetre, is procuring a small effect at a great price. The action of the alkali of saltpetre is not different from alkali in other shapes; and therefore if you have money to lay out for salts, let me advise you, reader, to spend it rather for ashes than for saltpetre.

(To be continued.)

Poverty.—Poverty is a great evil in any state of life; but poverty is never felt so severely as by those who have, to use a common phrase, 'seen better days.' The poverty of the poor is misery, but it is endurable misery; it can bear the sight of men. The poverty of the formerly affluent is unendurable; it avoids the light of the day, and shuns the sympathy of those who would relieve it; it preys upon the heart and corrodes the mind; it screws up every nerve to such an extremity of tension, that one cool look, the averted eye even of a casual acquaintance known in prosperity, snaps the cord at once, and leaves the self-despised object of it a mere wreck of a man.

Mr Jona. Perry, of Dover, tells us that lamp-oil will kill warts on cows' teats—apply it several days in succession. If other farmers find this effectual, they will oblige by sending us additional testimony.—*Mass. Ploughman.*

From the Southern Planter.

CLOSE-PLANTING CORN—LARGE CROP.

Sir,—In the November number of your work, you state that you have been informed that I had raised one hundred bushels of corn from an acre of land, and you desire me to furnish you with the mode of cultivation, &c.; and I proceed to answer your inquiries, but being very much occupied, and at the same time very unwell, you must excuse me if the details are not as full and interesting as you would expect.

I have been a cultivator of the corn crop for fifteen years, and during that time have never failed, I believe, to make such crops as attracted much attention; yet, I have always thought that on our rich lands are made too much stalk and too little corn; and have annually complained of my overseers for not planting my corn thick enough.

This year I determined to make an experiment of my own, uninfluenced by the advice of overseer or friends, several of whom remonstrated against the extravagance of my proposition. For this purpose, I selected a lot, which I considered very good land, though not of the first order, as it had no previous preparation for the purpose, having been indifferently used for many years, as a horse lot, watermelon patch, cabbage patch, turnip patch, and sometimes cultivated in corn: about one-third of it, it is true, was used a part of the preceding fall as a cow-pen.

In the month of May, I had this land plowed as deep as a two-horse plow could turn it, and after having it harrowed perfectly level and fine, I had rows opened with a coulter two feet apart, and on the 18th of May the corn was planted, at the distance of nine inches in these rows of two feet.

It has been my habit for many years, never to plant corn without first soaking it well, and then rolling it in plaster and ashes—a practice that I recommend with great confidence to your readers, as it not only gives the corn an early start, but preserves its color even in the dryest seasons. In this case, the corn was soaked and then rolled as usual, and then left until the land was ready to receive it, which being a few days later than I had contemplated, occasioned it all to sprout; when it was brought out to be planted, I found the sprouts generally from one-half to an inch in length. I was at first doubtful whether I should plant it or not: at length I concluded, as the whole affair was but an experiment, I would let that go along with it as another experiment, that might lead to some practical result, intending to examine it on the second or third day, and if I found it dead, to replant it. It was planted on Friday evening: on the following Monday I examined it, and was surprised to find the corn ready to shoot out of the earth, and in many instances it had protruded. On the next day, it might be seen from one end of the row to the other.

When the corn reached the height of about two feet, I ran the coulter very deep, and close to the corn on each side. I then had the earth thus loosened, pulled with hoes about the stalks, in order to give some support to the corn in the form of a hill. From this time the corn was never worked nor touched: it grew so rapidly as in a short time to shade the whole surface of the field, so as to preserve the moisture, and at the same time to check the growth of grass and weeds; and at the time of gathering, it was the only part of my corn land that was not covered with crab-grass; but on that there was not a spire.

The fodder was pulled at the usual time, and was an enormous yield, though I did not have it weighed; the tops were also cut as usual, and then I invited several gentlemen to come and see the corn gathered and measured. Four of them came. Two of these gentlemen first measured the land accurately, which was less than an acre. The corn was then gathered, shucked, and measured in their presence, and yielded, as you have heard, one hundred bushels to the acre.

The result of this experiment has served to satisfy me, that it is practicable to make 150 bushels to the acre, on our best corn lands, properly prepared, and with a good season.

I am convinced that this lot would have yielded me much more than it did, if it had been planted with any other kind of corn than that which was planted.

Yours, &c.

JNO. M. BOTTS.

Washington, Dec. 27, 1843.

From the Farmer's Monthly Visitor.

LIME AS A MANURE.

Much labor has been exhausted in trying to ascertain the best method to enrich and prepare the ground so as to produce the best crop. After using various kinds of dressing, none have proved better than lime, for land on which corn is planted.

Lime has in itself many valuable properties. It gives a suitable degree of heat to cause immediate vegetation; it guards it from worms and insects that often destroy one-half of the first planting; it causes an early and rapid growth, that ripens the grain before the frost appears. When lime is used for other kinds of grain, it has the same effect as on corn; it has also the valuable quality of guarding it against mildew. No grain sown on land so prepared, will suffer from this great evil, by which so many valuable fields have been destroyed.

The best method of using lime is, to mix one-eighth part with old barn manure, then to be placed in the hole with the corn. When used for other kinds of grain, it should be spread on the top of the ground after it is plowed, and harrowed in with the grain. No one can fully estimate the value of lime for this purpose, unless they try the experiment. The average difference in a crop is from one-third to one-half more by using the lime.

It is also almost the only sure preventive of vermin on fruit trees in this section of the country. Lime placed about the body of the tree early in the spring, will prevent their increase. Slacked lime mixed with soap and water, used as wash on the parts of the tree where insects have deposited their eggs, will destroy them entirely. This has been proved by the writer.

☞ In many parts of England, they estimate the value of their land, in some proportion, to its nearness to lime kilns, on account of the valuable properties of lime for dressing. Our farmers should turn their attention to the subject.

A Close Observer.

Do not despise the poor. Remember that while honest virtue is often clothed in rags, vice flaunts gaily in satin, and dazzles the eyes with costly jewels.

DR. JACKSON'S GUANO.

To the Editor of the New England Farmer:

My Dear Sir—I think every one connected with agriculture ought to be indebted to Dr. C. T. Jackson for the liberal communication of his recipe for artificial guano, which I have no doubt will prove a very valuable manure. But I suspect he must have misunderstood my assertion. I remember distinctly stating to him that I thought his guano would *cost double* the natural guano; and the following notes of my experiments will show how little I was able to form such an opinion as would justify me in hazarding so decided an assertion respecting its value as that imputed to me.

"On the 16th of Sept. 1843, potted four plants in sandy loam, with half a teaspoonful each, of Dr. Jackson's guano—viz.: 2 Geranium cuttings; 1 seedling Camellia; 1 do. Acacia;—and also 8 similar plants in two different qualities of Peruvian guano, with the same quantity and same soil.

"In a month, the Geraniums began to shoot—those with Dr. Jackson's guano, three or four days earlier: the size of their shoots, leaves and general luxuriance, rather exceeded those with the natural guano. On the 6th of December they were all destroyed by fire."

Notwithstanding the extreme low price quoted of the ingredients of the artificial mixture, I fear that if the labor of preparing, the cartage, and profit be added, it can scarcely be sold under 5 1-2 cts per pound. But even this price bears no proportion to its real value, compared with other common manures; and I repeat that I am sure Dr. Jackson is entitled to the thanks of every agriculturist for his liberality.

Yours,

J. E. TESCHEMACHER.

March 29, 1844.

AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY.

The application of manures to particular soils, is a subject of much inquiry at this time, in growing of the various crops. Mr Pusey, President of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, remarks, with much justness—"Though we have not yet seen the secret workings of natrue, I believe that we are near the door, and that the veil will soon be raised. Any young chemist who will take up the late brilliant discoveries of general principles and devote his life to patient research into the means of applying them, may hope to acquire an imperishable reputation; and it is evident, from the ardor with which chemists now embark in agricultural research, that they feel they are now making progress."

Even in this country of abundance, the acquisition and judicious application of manures to our lands is of more importance to our country, probably, than all our foreign commerce, which occupies so much of the time of Congress to protect and sustain.

Philo.

Care of Cows in the Netherlands.—Comfort and warmth is not overlooked by the cautious husbandman. When the cows are first turned out to pasture, which is generally some time in May, a piece of coarse cloth is put over their loins and tied round their bodies, to prevent the injurious effects of cold dews and fogs: when the air is warmer this is discontinued.

Faith spans the gulf of Death with the bridge of Hope.

For the New England Farmer.

SULPHURETTED HYDROGEN—ITS USE TO PLANTS.

Mr Breck—In the Feb. No. of the American Agriculturist, there is a review of the third edition of Prof. Liebig's "Agricultural Chemistry," copied from the Gardener's Chronicle, (Eng.) The reviewer says: "It is rather more than three years since this remarkable book was laid before the British Association. In that time two editions have been printed. They have been received on the one hand with most extravagant praise, and on the other with unmeasured censure. The issue of all this has been productive of much good. The two together have produced a book infinitely superior to its predecessors, and to a very considerable extent, unlike them." However, I shall not quote any farther from the review, only as concerns the use of sulphuretted hydrogen, which the professor thinks may be of equal, or even of greater importance in the process of the growth and nutrition of vegetation, than ammonia.

The reviewer says: "In the former editions, ammonia was the great subject of discussion. As chemists seem agreed in considering it improbable that plants should obtain their *nitrogen* directly from the air, and as all plants contain that element, ammonia seems to be the only source by which it can be supplied; and in all probability this is a just view of the case. Nevertheless it is by no means *proved* that larger quantities of ammonia than the atmosphere naturally contains, are necessary to the most healthy vegetation; and although it is certain that matter rich in ammoniacal salts, is among the most powerful of manures, it has been supposed by some, that other substances constantly present along with the ammonia, may be of equal, or even of greater importance. Such is sulphuretted hydrogen; such are phosphates. This opinion is now taken up by Professor Liebig, who devotes a whole chapter to its consideration. After stating that animal matter contains invariably the substances named albumen, fibrin, and casein, all three rich in sulphur, he inquires—

'From what source does the animal body derive these three fundamental components? Unquestionably they are obtained from the plants upon which the animals subsist. But in what form and in what condition are they contained in plants?

'Recent investigations of chemists have enabled us to answer these questions with positive certainty. Plants contain, either deposited in their roots or seeds, or dissolved in their juices, variable quantities of compounds containing sulphur. In these, nitrogen is an invariable constituent.

'Two of the compounds containing sulphur, exist in the seeds of cereal plants, and in those of leguminous vegetables, such as peas, lentils, and beans. A third is always present in the juices of all plants; and it is found in the greatest abundance in the juices of those which we use for the purposes of the table.

'A very exact inquiry into the properties and composition of these substances, has produced a very remarkable result, namely, that the sulphur-compound dissolved in the juice of plants, is, in reality, identical with the albumen contained in the serum of blood, and in the white of an egg; that the sulphur-compound in the seeds of the cereals, possesses the same properties and composition as the fibrin of the blood; and that the nutritious constituents of peas, beans, and lentils, are actually of the same nature and composition as the casein of milk. Hence it follows that plants, and not animals, generate the constituents of blood containing sulphur. When these are absent from the food given to an animal, its blood cannot be formed. From this it also follows, that vegetable food will be proportionably nutritious and fit to sustain the vital processes of the animal body, according to the amount of these ingredients contained within it.

'There also exist certain families of plants, such as the cruciferæ, (cabbage and turnip,) which contain peculiar sulphur-compounds much richer in that element than the vegetable constituents of blood. The seeds of black mustard, the horse-radish, garlic, onions, and scurvy grass, are particularly marked in this respect. From all of these plants we obtain by simple distillation with water, certain volatile oils, differing from all other organic compounds not containing sulphur, by their peculiar, pungent, and disagreeable odor. These compounds containing sulphur, are present in the seeds of all plants, as well as in the plants themselves; and as they are particularly abundant in cultivated plants employed for animal nutrition, it is quite obvious that a *substance containing sulphur* is absolutely essential to the developement of such compounds, in order to supply to them their proper proportion of this element."

Upon the above remarks of Liebig, the reviewer says: "These are very remarkable statements, and require to be considered with great attention. The opinion, however, that sulphur is beneficial to plants, is not originally Liebig's: he, on the contrary, so lately as 1842, adopted the erroneous opinions of Christison and Turner, and regarded the 'hydrosulphate of ammonia (sulphurate of ammonia) as a deadly poison to vegetables, the properties of which we cannot change by dilution.' It was however proved experimentally by Mr Edward Solly, (*First Report of the Chemical Committee of the Horticultural Society, p. 9, June*, 1842,) that this was a mistake. He says: 'I made use of the hydrosulphuret of ammonia, the very compound described by Liebig as being a *deadly poison*, but instead of killing plants, I found that in small quantity, it produced decidedly beneficial effects: in some cases where it was applied to plants in an unhealthy state from the action of other substances, it had the effect of invigorating them, and restoring their leaves to a healthy, green, and crisp condition. For sometime after thus watering the plants, the earth retained a strong smell of sulphuretted hydrogen, and the water which drained through, when tested by a salt of lead, evidently contained a large quantity of that gas.'

"The source from which sulphur is obtained by plants, is not the atmosphere, according to Liebig, but the soil, whence it is furnished by the decomposition of sulphates."

From the preceding it seems that Liebig is now in *theory*, a strong believer in the importance of sulphuretted hydrogen, or that a substance containing sulphur is essential to the growth and nutrition of plants. That he is correct in his theory, there seems to be some well-attested facts that go to prove. For, in the Report of Prof. Hitchcock, on a Re-examination of the Economical Geology of Mass., at page 93, he gives an account of what he calls "muck sand." He says, "as this substance has never been proposed for use in agriculture, it will be necessary to state the circumstances that have led me to bring it forward in this place.

"Nine or ten years ago, Luther Root, Esq., Cashier of Amherst Bank, had occasion to dig a well in his garden in Sunderland, where he then resided. This was only eighty rods from Connecticut river, and the land there is alluvial to the depth of more than twenty feet. Near the bottom the excavation passed through a thick stratum of what is usually called quick sand, and which on being thrown out, emitted a strong odor of *sulphuretted hydrogen*. It not being convenient to remove all this earth, it was spread upon a considerable part of his garden, which was a good soil and always well manured, and he was warned against doing this, lest it should ruin his garden; and he thinks the quantity spread was not greater than a good coat of manure. The part thus covered was mostly planted with water-melons and other vines; and instead of injuring the spot, it produced so great an increase of fertility as to astonish himself and neighbors, and to lead them to search the banks of the river and low places for a similar substance. The good effects continued for two years, and afterwards declined, so that in a year or two the land thus treated was not better than the other parts of the garden.

"Seventeen or eighteen years ago, Mr Rufus Rice had occasion to dig a well on his farm in South Deerfield; and after passing through six feet from the surface, he struck upon what he describes a quick sand, though dry at the time he dug it, and probably mixed with clay. He describes it as giving out a strong odor, and a small quantity which he showed me, that had lain for fifteen years, still retained that odor. Wishing to remove the sand thus thrown from a well 22 feet deep, and having understood that the effect of a change of soil was good, he carted five loads, after it had lain exposed for a year, upon a piece of plowing, spreading it about as thick as a good coat of manure. This was in autumn; and the next spring the whole piece was planted with Indian corn, after having been manured in the hill. But that part of the field which had received the muck sand, soon began to show a much more thrifty growth than the other, and yielded a larger crop. From that time to the present, (1838,) corn, oats, and clover have been the rotation of crops every three years, (except two crops of rye raised upon it,) and whenever it was manured, all parts were spread over alike; and even up to the present time, the part on which the muck sand was spread seventeen years ago, continues to show decidedly more fertility than the other part. I saw this difference last autumn, in the crop of Indian corn then growing, and it was considerable.

"A few rods from the spot where the well above noticed was dug, another had been excavated three years previously, to the depth of eighty feet, and a large quantity of the muck-sand, with perhaps some clay, lay upon the surface, although the well itself had been filled by the caving of the sides. Mr Rice carried from five to ten loads of this upon a spot of dry mowing, which had almost ceased to produce grass. It was spread about as thick as a good coat of manure, (but no mixture with it of manure,) some time in June. On the first crop of grass that year, it produced no effect, and there was not enough grass to be worth gathering. But the second crop was a very heavy one, and consisted mainly of clover, although the clover had pre-

viously disappeared. The next year, the first crop was equally good; the second not so large, though better than middling. In subsequent years the the good effects became less and less obvious, but were visible at least ten years."

The Professor says—"Another important character is, that when fresh dug, this substance almost invariably gives out the odor of *sulphuretted hydrogen*: that is, an odor considerably resembling that of a gun-barrel which has been fired repeatedly with gunpowder. Very frequently, also, there is seen oozing from it a redish matter of the color of iron-rust, and which indeed is the oxide of iron, proceeding probably from the decomposition of the sulphuret of iron, whereby the sulphuretted hydrogen is produced. I am inclined to believe that the odor of the sulphuretted hydrogen is so connected with its fertilizing properties, that I doubt whether any sand, not giving it out, will prove efficacious."

After giving the analysis of a considerable number of specimens, accompanied by a page or two of remarks, he again says: "Nor should it be forgotten, that in all cases when fresh dug, these sands give off the odor of sulphuretted hydrogen; which probably proceeds from the decomposition of sulphuret of iron, or some alkaline sulphuret. Hence it is desirable not to use any—certainly not in early experiments—which does not emit the odor above named. And should only a small part of the fertilizing effect result from its use generally, which the facts detailed would lead us to expect, I should still feel amply repaid for my labor devoted to the subject."

From the above extracts from Prof. Hitchcock's Report, in connection with Liebig's reasoning, I think there can be no doubt of the great benefit that farmers might derive from the use of sand, loam, muck, or peat, strongly impregnated with the vile-smelling odor of sulphuretted hydrogen. And from some experience I have had while engaged in digging some hundred rods for ditches and underdraining, I have but little doubt it may be found on most farms, and from the fact of its being most highly favorable to the growth of clover, honeysuckle, and reddtop grass, it would be a most valuable application for light dry land; for the growth of clover to be plowed in, or to be fed off by sheep, as frequently practiced in England, preparatory to a wheat crop; and it might be a better manure for clover than gypsum. I believe it may generally be found in wet grounds; where the rocks upon the higher lands contain sulphur and iron, in quantities that will cause them to oxydize and crumble to pieces.

In the fall of 1841, wishing to enclose about 3-4ths of an acre of wet, springy land, which was partly surrounded by hills, from which water oozed out, impregnated with the sulphuret of iron, I dug an open ditch upon the south side of it at the foot of the hill, and an under-drain through the middle, and on the north side: the covered drains were about three feet deep. While digging the drains, the soil emitted a strong odor, similar to that of a foul gun. After draining, it was dry enough to be plowed, with two acres of dry land on the north side, which was about four feet higher than the drained part of the field. In the spring of 1842, it was manured upon the inverted sward, and planted with corn. That on the drained part was much inferior to the corn on the higher ground. The whole was twice well hoed. Upon the wet part there were myriads of clover and honeysuckle plants, that probably sprang from seeds in the manure; while upon the other part of the field there were but very few. But as I intended to sow the whole field the following spring, pains were taken to hoe them up. After cutting up the corn with the sickle at harvest, there then was such an abundance of clover and honeysuckle, that I had the stubs of corn cut off with a scythe at the ground, and the land harrowed over twice, to level the surface, and nothing more was done to it till last July, when I mowed a very heavy crop of clover and honeysuckle; and again about the 12th of September, another good crop was mowed. To my view, the only way of accounting for this crop of clover, is by supposing that the low ground had been saturated with the elements, or compounds of the elements, that furnish the peculiar food necessary to its growth. Sulphuretted hydrogen, or some other compound of sulphur, undoubtedly was one of the efficient means of producing such luxuriant crops of clover.

From the facts above, I think any soils or mucks strongly impregnated with the odor of sulphuretted hydrogen, would be more valuable for composting with manure, than that not giving it out.

Dr. Jackson, in his Geological Report of Rhode Island, gives an account of a remarkable spring of water, on the farm of Mr J. Harris, of Cranston: "The spring gives rise to a little rill running through the meadow. Along the banks of this rivulet, and around the spring, clover grows spontaneously, and is very luxuriant, while it is wanting in other parts of the field. It is yet doubtful whether this is owing to the minute quantity of sulphate of lime or to the presence of the crenates of lime and iron."

"The above remarks are given for the purpose of stimulating other persons to continue the sesearches, in order to learn whether the facts are universal, and that the agricultural value of the substances in question may be tested by experience."

I have, Mr Editor, been induced to make these quotations and remarks, with the hope that it may stimulate farmers to study more into the means they have within their reach for the improvement of their farm and increasing their crops, and if this article in any measure has that effect, I shall "feel amply repaid for my labor."

LEVI BARTLETT.

Warner, N. H., March 8, 1844.

For the New England Farmer.

STOOKING CORN.

Joseph Breck—Dear Sir—Last fall, before the time for cutting stalks had arrived, I reserved 12 rows of nearly a square acre of corn, to test the comparative utility of cutting (or topping) the corn, and stooking—or cutting up stalk and butt with the ear on. The rows were alternate: thus—No. 1, the easternmost row, was topped; No. 2, the second row, was stooked; No. 3, topped; No. 4, stooked; No. 5, topped; No. 6, stooked—thus on to No. 12, inclusive. The stooked was bound with straw and carried out on the grass, when the rest of the field was topped. All was harvested at the same time.

On November 2d, 1843, the corn was husked into baskets holding 1 1-2 bushel of ears, and weighed:

Weight of Stooked Ears per Basket.

No. 1,		79 lbs.
2,		72 '
3,		74 '
4, (not full)		67 '
Total,		——292 lbs.

Weight of Unstooked do.

No. 1,	75 lbs.	
2,	73 '	
3,	74 '	
4, (not full)	19 lb. 13 oz.	
Total,	———	241 lbs. 13

Balance in favor of stooked, by weight, 50 lbs. 3

Balance in favor of do. by measure, 3 pecks.

On the 17th of January last past, both parcels were shelled. The six stooked rows yielded three and one half bushels of shelled corn.

The six unstooked, yielded two bushels and three pecks of shelled corn.

Difference in favor of stooked, 3 pecks of shelled corn.

On weighing the shelled corn, the difference of the stooked and unstooked, was, in favor of the stooked, 47 lbs. 6 oz.

On weighing the ears in Nov. last, Mr Wood, (one of my men,) my brother and myself, observed the stooked was not so dry as the unstooked: consequently the stooked weighed most and lost more *on the cob* than the unstooked: but the *shelled*-stooked corn more than held its own on the last weighing.

On using the stalks and butts of the stooked, which were cut up in four inch pieces, by Hovey's Spiral, both parts, or rather the whole, was found equally sweet and green.

If it is added, that the rows of corn were 3 feet 6 inches apart, and that the labor of harvesting the stooked, was, in every stage, less than by the usual mode, except in husking, you and your readers in general, and our *old* Harvard farmers in particular, will have all the elements necessary to make their own calculations, and may draw such conclusions as are warranted by the premises, as well as (or better than) A YOUNG HARVARD FARMER.

Harvard, Mass., March 19, 1844.

☞This experiment appears to have been very fairly conducted, and shows (if any further proof were needed,) the better policy of cutting up corn in preference to topping. We hope our correspondent will undertake further experiments in other matters the present season, and furnish us the results. We would name as interesting subjects, the comparative merits of planting corn in drills, in close order, and planting it, as most common, in hills far apart;—also, planting potatoes in furrows, and covering them with the plow;—and soaking turnip seed (of all kinds) in tanners' oil, to prevent the depredations of the fly, so destructive to the young plants. If he has not convinced himself whether it is best to plant potatoes whole or cut, an experiment on this point would perhaps be desirable. We have taken the liberty to suggest these subjects for experiment by our correspondent, because they are interesting to us, and in the hope that, as he is a *young* farmer, and as he has shown so much good judgment in the trial above detailed, he may be induced to attempt others of equal importance, and for the results of which we would be greatly obliged to him.—ED.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,
AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

Edited by Joseph Breck.

Boston, Wednesday, April 3, 1844.

SPRING WORK—FENCES.

The farmer who did not make every possible preparation for his spring work during the comparatively leisure months of winter, will find himself in a sad predicament now that April has arrived, and the objects to be attended to seem to multiply around him.

The calculating farmer has already finished cutting his wood for the fire, and probably has the pleasure of seeing it snugly stowed away in his wood-house, and the chips neatly raked up and ready for the use of the good house-wife, to "boil her pot."

The fencing stuff has all been prepared, and piled up; and as soon as the frost is out of the ground, he will be ready to repair the old or set his new fence. This is one of the first things to be attended to, for nothing looks more slovenly than a broken, crooked fence. It is also very important to prevent the neighbors' stray cattle from entering the pastures and fields, poaching up the ground while in a soft state, and biting and breaking down the young trees. Let the work be done thoroughly, in such a manner that you will not be obliged to leave your work in planting, hoeing, haying, or any other time, to drive out the cattle, and patch up the fence.

The fences upon the road, particularly, should be attended to. Most of our New England farmers have stone walls, and these if well laid, require but very little repairs. Replace the stones that may have been thrown down by the heedless boys, who are not generally very particular as they scramble over walls, (if they do not break their legs,) even if half the wall falls. See that your fences are of the legal height. Those between your own and your neighbor's land should be carefully surveyed, and if his section of the fence is bad, give him a hint to make it secure, by setting the example yourself on *your* line; and if there be any breaking in or out during the summer, let it not be said it was through any defect in your part of the fence.

Much trouble between neighbors often originates from imperfect, broken, or low fences. A poor fence makes breachy, troublesome, cattle. For the sake of peace, then, with your neighbors, for your own reputation, and to prevent bad habits in your cattle, set about repairing and resetting your fences in good earnest, now, without delay, before your spring work is more pressing.

MR. COLMAN'S EUROPEAN TOUR.

The subscribers to Mr Colman's Reports are beginning to feel anxious to know when his long expected work is to appear; and we have many inquiries to that effect every day. In the first place, his work was retarded by an accident which befel him in being thrown from a horse, whereby he was considerably injured, which confined him some time to the house. A note from his publisher which we insert below, will give some further explanation relative to the non-appearance of his reports:

Mr Editor—The manuscript of the first of Mr Colman's reports, was all ready for the press on the 1st of February last. It was then put into the printer's hands (in London,) in order to publish an edition for the English market, as many gentlemen there had expressed a strong desire to read and own the work. He expected, however, to send the number out by the steamer of the 4th of March. The Caledonia arrived, bringing letters from Mr C. He writes me as follows:

"I never have been more mortified, than in not being able to send you my first report, which has been at the service of the printer, and in his hands, long enough to have been printed *twice*, had he not suffered it to be crowded away by other work. Had I been able to get the manuscript, I should send it even now."

The printer promised to give it him in season to come out in the next steamship, which leaves April 4th. I hope to have it ready for delivery to subscribers on the 6th of May next.

Mr C. adds: "By the time my first No. is out, my second will, I trust, be ready for the press, and if my health is spared, I have confident hopes of getting *four* numbers out by the 1st of June."

A. D. PHELPS.

Boston, March 25, 1844.

EXTRA LARGE FAT OXEN.

We were highly interested last week at the sight of some remarkable fat oxen, of fine proportion, which were for sale by Col. Joel Chapin, of Springfield, Mass. at the Brighton market. According to the report of the clerk of the market, they exceeded even the famous Rochester Premium cattle, which were sold there during the past winter, the meat of which attracted so much attention in Quincy market. They were raised from calves, by Mr Sumner Chapin, of Springfield. They were a mixture of the Durham and our native breed, exhibiting the peculiar traits of the former—giving, in our estimation positive proof of the superior excellence of this breed of cattle for the shambles. They were considered by good judges to be the finest fat cattle ever exhibited at Brighton market. Their form and limb are very symmetrical. We understand by Col. Chapin that they have been stall-fed for the last 17 months.

Mr Chapin took the highest premium for these cattle at the cattle-show of Hampshire, Hampden and Franklin counties last fall, and it was remarked by the committee that they were the finest fat oxen ever exhibited at any of the fairs of that Society.

DR. VALENTINE'S ARTIFICIAL GUANO.

We would call the attention of horticulturists and farmers to an artificial guano prepared by Dr. Valentine, which may be seen and obtained at the office of the N. E. Farmer. The Dr. is of opinion that this preparation is fully equal to the natural guano. If we may judge from the strength of the ingredients composing the article, we should suppose it to be a very powerful manure.

The great object of offering this artificial guano is, that those who have a desire to experiment, may have it in their power to try both the artificial and natural, with other manures to test their comparative value.

As we have not tried the manufactured or the imported guano, we have nothing to say for or against them; but from the experience of others, there can be no doubt of their efficacy, when applied to particular soils, in a judicious manner.

This artificial guano is put up in boxes of about 12 pounds, at 50 cents per box. The imported guano is sold at 6 cents per pound by the bag, but by the small quantity, at 8 cents.

The man who lives in vain, lives *worse* than in vain; and he who lives to *no* purpose, lives to a *bad* purpose.

SULPHURETTED HYDROGEN AS A FERTILIZER.

The article in this paper by our intelligent correspondent, L. Bartlett, Esq, giving the highly important and recently formed views of Liebig respecting the value of sulphuretted hydrogen as a fertilizer, and facts corroborative of his theory, is of so great interest to all concerned in agriculture in our section of country, that we think no apology need be made for devoting so much of our space to its insertion. If sulphur-compounds are such powerful fertilizers as is represented, the knowledge of the fact is of the utmost importance to our New England farmers in particular, with whom the enriching of the soil is an object paramount to all others pertaining to their husbandry.

Success to scientific investigations:—though they may not—(and perhaps it is far from desirable that they *should*)—develop truths that will enable the farmer to earn his bread *without* the sweat of his brow, they bid fair to teach him how he may conduct his business with far greater profit and success. Let no one, then, lightly esteem their efforts who are endeavoring by the light of science to discover and reveal the mysteries of nature's processes, with the laudable intent to "speed the plow" and promote the prosperity of its followers—upon which depends, in no small measure, the prosperity of *all* classes, and the welfare of nations.

Corn Oil.—The St. Louis Republican says that a gentleman residing near that city, has recently commenced the manufacture of oil, of fine quality, from corn. It is said to burn with a clear, steady light, in every respect equal to sperm or lard oil, without the smoke which usually attends vegetable oils, and will not congeal in the coldest weather.

The Committee on Agriculture, of the New York Legislature, in their report, remark that "they believe full one-third of all agricultural labor is literally thrown away, by its misapplication."

OBITUARY.

It is our painful duty to announce the decease, in the midst of his usefulness, of Willis Gaylord, Esq., principal editor of the Albany Cultivator. He died at his residence, Limerock Farm, Onondaga county, N. Y., on the 27th ult., after an illness of thirty three hours.

Mr Gaylord, as a practical writer on agriculture, has left few equals, and we believe no superior, on this side the Atlantic. The volumes of the old Genesee Farmer (which he formerly edited,) and "The Cultivator," constitute a monument of his services that will perpetuate his memory in connection with that of Buel and Garnett, Peters and Fessenden, and other distinguished laborers in the great cause of American agriculture, and whose names and labors are identified with its history.

As we had not the pleasure of being intimately acquainted with Mr Gaylord, we must leave it to others to do justice to his virtues as a man. But as an advocate of the interests, and a counsellor for the prosperity of our farmers, we can speak of his worth from knowledge,—and when we say that he has conducted with undiminished ability, the periodical which attained such distinguished eminence under the management of the lamented Buel, we pronounce a panegyric on his worth which we think justified by his merits.

But he is now beyond the reach of human eulogy or detraction: the hand so late employed in useful labor, is palsied in death: but his works survive him, and will continue to exert an influence long, long after his body shall have mouldered into dust. May his mantle fall upon his successor.

NOTICE.

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

☞A stated meeting of the Society will be held on SATURDAY the 6th inst., at 11 o'clock, A. M.

EBENEZER WIGHT,
Recording Secretary.

April 3.

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded Northerly exposure, to the week ending March 31.

March 1844.	7 A.M.	12, M.	5, P.M.	Wind.
Monday, 25	40	55	50	S
Tuesday, 26	32	56	51	W.
Wednesday, 27	36	34	29	E.
Thursday, 28	31	34	34	E.
Friday, 29	34	44	43	N. E.
Saturday, 30	31	30	24	N. E.
Sunday, 31	22	27	30	N.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, April 1, 1844.

Reported for the N. E. Farmer.

At Market 270 Beef Cattle, 10 pairs Working Oxen, 300 Sheep, and 1850 Swine.

PRICES.—*Beef Cattle.*—Prices have further advanced. We quote extra $5,50 a $5,75. First quality $5 a 5,50; second quality $4,50 a $5; third quality $4 a $4,50. A yoke or two of large cattle were sold for a trifle more than our highest quotations.

Working Oxen.—Sales, 75, 80, 82 and $88.

Sheep.—From $2,75 to $4,25.

Swine.—Lots to peddle 5 for sows and 6 for barrows; large barrows 4 3-4 a 5. At retail from 5 1-2 to 7.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected with great care, weekly.

SEEDS. Herds Grass, $2 37½ to 2 62 per bushel. Red Top 65 to 75 cents. Clover—Northern, 00 to 12c.—Southern, 10 a 12 c. Flax Seed, $2 00 per bushel. Lucerne, 33 c. per lb. Canary Seed, $3 25 per bushel.

GRAIN. The Grain market has been very firm throughout the week, the arrivals having fallen short of the demand.

Corn—Northern, new, bushel 57 to 58—Southern, round yellow, old, 00 a 00—Southern flat yellow, new, 55 a 56—do. do white 00 a 50—do New Orleans, 00 a 00—Barley 00 a 00—Rye, Northern, 72 a 75—do. Southern, 69 a 70—Oats, Southern, 30 a 32—Northern do. 34 to 35—Beans, per bushel 1 00 a 1 62.—Shorts, per double bush. 35 a 40—Bran, 23 a 25.

FLOUR. Since the last weekly report, there has been a good deal done in shipping qualities, and some large lots have also passed from the hands of one dealer to another.

Baltimore, Howard Street, 4 mos. cr. $0 00 a 5 00—do wharf, $0 00 a 4 87—do. free of garlic, $4 87 a 5 00—Philadelphia do. 4 mos. $0 00 a 4 87—Fredericksburg, low l'd 4 mos. $0 00 a 5 00—Alexandria, wharf mountain, 0 00 a 0 00.—Georgetown, $5 00 a 5 50—Richmond Canal, $5 00 a 0 00—do. City, $0 00 a 0 00—Petersburgh, South side $0 00 a 5 25—do. Country $4 87 a 5 00—Genesee, common, cash, $5 12 a 5 18—do fancy brands $5 25 a 5 37—Ohio, via Canal, $0 00 a 0 00—do do New Orleans, cash $5 00 a 5 25. Rye, $3 62 a 0 00—Indian Meal in bbls. $2 87 a 3 00.

PROVISIONS. There have been large sales of Pork since our last weekly report, comprising about 3000 brls. for the regular trade and for Eastern markets, and some parcels for shipping.

Beef—Mess 4 mo. new bbl. $6 75 a 7 00—Navy—$6 00 a 6 50.—No. 1, $5 87 a 6 00—do Prime $5 00 a 5 50—Pork—Extra clear 4 mo. bbl. $12 50 a 13 00—do Clear $11 00 a 12 00 do. Mess, 9 50 a 10 00—do Prime $7 50 a 8 00—do Mess from other States.—a — —do Prime do do $0 00 a 0 00 do. Cargo do. 0 00 a 0 00—Clear do do $00 00 a 00 00—Butter, shipping, 15 a 18—do store, uninspected, 10 a 12—do dairy 18 cts. a 20—Lard, No. 1, Boston ins. 6½ a 7—do South and Western, 6½ a 7—Hams, Boston, 7 a 7½—Southern and Western, 6½ a 7—Cheese, Ship'g and 4 meal, 3 a 4½—do new milk, 4½ a 5½.

WOOL. Duty. The value whereof at the place of exportation shall not exceed 7 cts. per pound, 5 per cent. ad val. All whereof the value exceeds 7 cts. per pound, 40 per ct. ad. val. and 3 cts. per pound.

Sales of fleece and pulled have been made during the week, to a considerable extent, at full prices. There is a good demand for all descriptions, with but a limited supply.

Prime or Saxony Fleeces, washed, lb. 45 a 50 c.—American full blood do 43 a 45—Do 3-4 do 37 a 40—Do. 1-2 do 33 a 35—1-4 and common do 28 a 32—Smyrna Sheep, washed, 20 a 25—Do. unwashed, 10 a 15—Bengasi do 6 a 13—Saxony, clean 00—Buenos Ayres unpicked, 7 a 10—do. do. picked, 10 a 15—Superfine Northern pulled lamb 37 a 40—No. 1 do. do. do. 32 a 35—No. 2 do do do 25 a 30—No. 3 do do do 18 a 20.

HOPS. Duty 20 per cent.

A sale of 50 bales this week for export, at 7 a 7 1-4c. per lb.

1st sort Mass 1843, lb. 7 a 7½; 2d do 6 a 00.

HAY, 14 to 16 per ton—Eastern Screwed $10 to 12.

EGGS. 12 a 14.

WARREN'S GARDEN AND NURSERY,

NONANTUM VALE, BRIGHTON,

FLORAL SALOON AND SEED STORE,

No. 1 TREMONT TEMPLE, (late Tremont Theatre)
BOSTON.

The proprietor of this establishment is now ready to receive and execute orders for Fruit; Ornamental Trees; Grape Vines; Shrubbery; Roses; Strawberry Plants, &c. in any quantity and of the most valuable kinds at short notice, properly packed and secured for transportation to any part of the United States or Provinces.

The catalogue for 1844 which has been prepared with scrupulous care, contain a list of the choicest sorts of Pears; Apples; Plums; Cherries; Peaches; Apricots and Nectarines; Grape Vines; Raspberries; Gooseberries; Strawberries; Currants; Evergreen Trees and Shrubs; Ornamental Trees; Herbaceous Plants; Roses; Green House Plants; Dahlias, &c.

A new feature has been added in the catalogue which renders it particular valuable for purchasers who are desirous of improving their orchards and grounds by planting only the most approved, superior and productive varieties. It is by columns and abbreviations, the meaning of which is explained under every different kind of fruit, so that a large number of the most important characters by which the different varieties are distinguished may be seen at a glance.

While the list of fruits may not be found so extensive as in some other catalogues, it contains every kind of value, and all new and improved varieties are added as soon as their qualities are tested. Nevertheless any variety that may be ordered can always be supplied, on as reasonable terms as are afforded any other nurseries.

The list of *DAHLIAS* comprises upwards of 300 of the choicest varieties of this gorgeous and splendid flower, most of them prize varieties. Dry roots ready for delivery early in the spring, and in pots from the middle of April to the 1st June.

STRAWBERRIES of the most productive and best varieties, for sale in any quantity. None but healthy and strong plants will be suffered to leave the nursery.

GRAFTS and *SCIONS* of most of the kinds named in the Catalogue can be obtained in their season.

GREEN HOUSE PLANTS, of all the rare and splendid kinds, always on hand at the Saloon, where visitors are respectfully invited to call.

GRAPE VINES; ASPARAGUS, and other roots constantly for sale.

Also, a great variety of choice *GARDEN* and *FLOWER SEEDS*, all of this year's growth, and warranted fresh, genuine and true to their names.

Agricultural, Horticultural and Botanical Books.

Gardening Implements; Flower Vases, &c. &c. The whole enumerated in a new descriptive Catalogue, which will be given *gratis* on application. All orders for trees will be delivered at one day's notice. Every tree and plant will be warranted by the subscriber, as to its distinctive character and goodness.

Boquets and cut flowers, can be obtained any day in the week at the saloon. Flowers furnished for decorations, at short notice. JAMES L. L. F. WARREN.

April 3.

FRUIT AND ORNMENTAL TREES, &C.

S. & G. HYDE'S NURSERY, NEWTON.

The subscribers have for sale a choice collection of Fruit Trees, comprising the best varieties of Apples, Cherries, Peaches, Pears, Plums, &c.

Gooseberries, Currants, Raspberries, Grape Vines, and Quinces.

Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Honeysuckles, Altheas, Pœonies, Buckthorn, &c.

All orders addressed to the subscribers will receive prompt attention. Trees packed to insure safety to distant places. S. & G. HYDE.

Newton, April 3, 1844.

☞J. H. acknowledges the receipt of fifty dollars.

WINSHIP'S NURSERY.

BRIGHTON NEAR BOSTON,

Situated on the line of the Boston and Worcester Rail Road, 5 miles from the city.

The season for transplanting is at hand, and all those who wish to supply themselves with choice Fruit and ornamental Trees, can be furnished at short notice with the finest varieties by the proprietors of this celebrated nursery.

Fruit Trees, including all the varieties of Pears, Peaches, Plums, Nectarines, Cherries, &c &c.

Catalogues may be obtained by applying at the Nursery.

Trees carefully packed to insure safety in long voyages.

Orders left at the New England Seed Store of J. Breck & Co Nos. 51 & 52 North Market street, will be delivered the day following.

Letters containing orders, addressed to the subscribers,
J. & F. WINSHIP.

March 27, 1844.

CAMBRIDGEPORT NURSERY.

Columbia Street.

SAMUEL POND, NURSERYMAN,

CAMBRIDGEPORT, MASS.

Has for sale a choice assortment of FRUIT TREES, SHRUBS, ROOTS AND VINES.—Among them are the best varieties of Apple, Pear, Plum, Cherry, Peach, Apricot, Grape Vines, Asparagus, Rhubarb, Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Pear Stocks, Apple Stocks, &c. &c. &c.

TREES of an extra size always on hand, and will be delivered to any part of the city, free of expense.

Also scions of Pears, Plums and Cherries.

FRUIT TREES.

The subscribers are prepared to furnish every description of Fruit Trees, and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Plants. The autumn is a suitable time to transplant many Trees and Plants, and often times more convenient than in spring. We have as great a variety of Apples, Pears, Cherries, Plums, Peaches, Quinces, Currants, Gooseberries, &c. as can be found in the country, and offer them at the lowest prices. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Boston, Oct. 11, 1843.

WILLIS' LATEST IMPROVED SEED SOWER.

[*See last page of this paper.*]

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street
JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

April 4.

FINE PICOTEE PINK SEED.

The subscribers have for sale a few packages of Pink Seed, saved from the varieties of double Pinks which were exhibited by them at the Horticultural Rooms, and for which they obtained premiums the last season. This is probably the finest seed of American growth ever offered for sale. Price 25 cents per package. Also extra fine English Picotee and Carnation seed at 12½ cents per package.
JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Boston, March 6, 1844.

LONDON HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY'S CATALOGUE OF FRUITS.

The subscribers have received a few dozen of these valuable Catalogues. Those who have ordered them are requested to call before they are all taken.

Feb. 28. JOS BRECK & CO.

NITRATE OF SODA FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES.

BENJAMIN BANGS, No. 39 & 40, Lewis' Wharf, has for sale, a quantity of the above named article, which has been much approved of in England, and as far as used in this country has been found highly beneficial on grass land, trees and plants generally.

Boston, March 20, 1844. 3m

MUCK MANUAL.

The Farmer's Muck Manual, by Dr. S. L. DANA—price 62 1-2 cents, for sale by JOS. BRECK & CO.

Dec. 11.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A man in Ohio, well mounted, was urging on a drove of fat hogs towards Detroit, met a charming lot of little girls, as they were returning from school, when one of them, as she passed the "swinish multitude," made a very pretty courtesy.

'Why, my little gal,' said the man, 'do you courtesy to a whole drove of hogs?'

'No, sir,' said she with a most provoking smile, 'only to the one on horseback.'

"Necessity is the mother of invention," as the cook said when she took her night cap for a pudding bag.

Explanation.—'Grandma,' said a little girl with rosy cheeks to an elderly dame, what makes it thunder and lighten?

'Well, my darling, I 'spect the light from the blessed sun gets lodged in the clouds, and when a snag on 't gets together, it busts.' The streak that flies out is the lightnin', and the bustin' is the thunder!'

Always make the blades of your penknives out of lead, and then you'll be sure not to cut your fingers.—*N. O. Pic.*

PRINCES' LINNAEAN BOTANIC GARDEN AND NURSERIES,

FLUSHING, NEAR NEW YORK.

WM. R. PRINCE & CO. will send to every post paid applicant, their new descriptive catalogues of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, including above 1000 varieties of the most splendid Roses, more than half of which are entirely new, and of surpassing beauty. The prices are much below what they have heretofore been offered in the United States; and there are 250 varieties of tree and standard Roses, and 600 varieties of Chinese Everblooming, Tea, Bourbon, Noisette, and Perpetual Roses, comprising every new acquisition in these splendid classes. The following articles are offered in quantity at low rates: Quinces 2 1 2 to 6 feet; Lancashire Gooseberries—extra strong; Franconia, and red and white Antwerp Raspberries, Hawthorns for hedging; black Hamburg, White Sweetwater and all the Chasselas and Frontignan varieties; Grapes of 2 and 3 years' grown; Chinese Ailanthus; European Linden, Silverleaved Maple, Scotch Mountain Ash, Horse Chestnuts, Tulip Tree, Evergreen Cypress for cemeteries, and Firs and Pines of various kinds; 75 varieties of Chrysanthemums; Herbaceous and Tree Pæonies; Peaches 1 and 2 years growth, very low; Chinese Azaleas; Cape Jasmins, Camellias, Dahlias, an immense assortment; Pyrus Japonica, Aucuba, &c.

☞Extra large Plums, Cherries, Peaches, Nectarines, Pears and Apples can be supplied of a number of kinds, at a small advance, and also of ornamental Trees

N. B. The personal attention of the proprietors is given to every order, and they *guarantee* the satisfaction of every purchaser.

WM. R. PRINCE & CO.

Flushing, March 18, 1844.

NONANTUM HILL.

NURSERY OF WILLIAM KENRICK.

Baldwin and other Apple Trees of fine sizes, 10,000 Peach Trees, also of kinds superior and of sizes fine; Pear, Plum, Cherry, Apricot, Nectarine Trees of kinds new or most highly esteemed.

This nursery, by late extensions, now covers 30 acres of ground. A large green house is now being added.

Franconia Raspberries, Grape Vines, Currants Gooseberries, Strawberries—of kinds most approved. The descriptive Catalogue for 1843 will be sent to all who apply.

Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, and Honeysuckles; yellow Harrison and other Roses; Tree and other splended Pœonies of different colors. Also, Myatt's Victoria and other new kinds of Rhubarb, double Dahlias, &c. &c.

All orders addressed to the subscriber will be promptly attended to, and Trees when so ordered will be securely packed in mats and moss for safe transport to all distant places, and delivered in the city by the wagon which goes hither daily, or shipped to order, or per railroad. Orders may be left with Joseph Breck & Co. 51 & 52 North Market street, John G. Locke, Esq., or Eliphalet Wheeler, Esq., Framingham.

WILLIAM KENRICK.

March 6. eptM15 Nonantum Hill, Newton.

HOWARD'S IMPROVED EASY DRAUGHT PLOUGH.

Great improvements have been made the past year in the form and workmanship of these Ploughs; the mould board has been so formed as to *lay the furrow completely over turning in every particle of grass or stubble, and tearing the ground in the best possible manner.* The length of the mould board has been very much increased, so that the Plough works with the greatest ease, both with respect to the holding and the team. The Committee at the late trial of Ploughs at Worcester, say,

"Should our opinion be asked as to which of the Ploughs we should prefer for use on a farm, we might perhaps say to the inquirer, if your land is mostly light and easy to work, try Prouty & Mears, but if your *land is heavy, hard orrocky* BEGIN WITH MR. HOWARD'S."

At the above mentioned trial the Howard Plough *did more work, with the same power of team, than any other plough exhibited.* No other turned more than twentyseven and one half inches, to the 112 lbs. draught, while the *Howard Plough turned twentynine and one half inches, to the same power of team!* All acknowledge that Howard's Ploughs are much the strongest and most substantially made.

There has been quite an improvement made on the shoe, or land side of this Plough, which can be renewed without having to furnish a new landside; this shoe likewise secures the mould board and landside together, and strengthens the Plough very much.

The price of the Ploughs is from $6 to $15. A Plough sufficient for breaking up with four cattle, will cost about $10 50, and with cutter $1, with wheel and cutter, $2 50 extra.

The above Ploughs are for sale, wholesale and retail, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, by

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

WILLIS' LATEST IMPROVED SEED SOWER.

In using this machine, the farmer may be certain that his seed is put into the ground, and at the same time in the best possible manner. There has been a great difficulty in machines for sowing garden seeds; they are very apt to clog up, and the farmer might go over an acre of land and not sow a single seed; but not so with this; it is so constructed that it cannot possibly clog. In using this sower, the farmer can save one half of his seed, and do the work at less than one quarter the expense of the common way of sowing, and have it done in a much better manner; it opens the furiow, drops the seed covers it over and rolls them down. It will sow any kind of Garden Seeds; say Ruta Baga, Mangel Wurtzel, Turnips, Carrots, Beets, Parsnips, Onions, &c. For sale at the New England Agricultura, Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 and 52 North Market street, by JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

SCIONS FOR GRAFTING.

Those who wish to obtain Scions for grafting, are reminded that this month is the time to cut grafts. It is important that orders should be sent during the month to ensure execution, as it is impossible to keep a full assortment on hand. We have a supply of the following, cut from bearing trees, viz: *Apples*—Baldwin, Greening, Roxbury Russet, Porter, Hubbardston, Nonsuch, and other varieties.

Pears.– Bartlett, Seckle, Jargonelle, and other varieties can be cut if ordered.

Also, Plum and Cherry Scions.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Boston, March 20, 1844.

GRINDSTONES ON FRICTION ROLLERS.

Grindstones of different sizes, hung on friction rollers and moved with a foot treader, are found to be a great improvement on the old mode of hanging grindstones. Stones hung in this manner are becoming daily more in use, and wherever used, give universal satisfaction. The rollers can be attached to stones hung in the common way. For sale by J. BRECK & Co., No. 51 North Market street.

FINE BONE MANURE.

The subscribers have on hand, Fifty Barrels of fine pulverised Bone Manure, mixed with the marrow of the bone. It was produced from a manufactory when the bone was sawed in a wet state. It must be a very valuable article.

Also, Fifty Barrels fine Bone Dust, in a dry state, principally saw dust, and the refuse of a manufactory.

March 20, 1844. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.,

NEW ENGLAND

Agricultural Warehouse

AND

SEED STORE.

51 and 52 North Market Street, Boston.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO. having received a full and general assortment of FIELD, GRASS, GARDEN and FLOWER SEEDS, worthy of cultivation, confidently recommend them as being pure and of the first qualities, unmixed with other varieties; they have no hesitation in saying that their collection of Seeds is the best, and of the greatest variety ever offered for sale at any establishment in the U. States, and would invite all to send in their orders as soon as possible, that they may supply themselves with the choicest varieties in good season for the Spring planting.

The following are a few of the most important kinds which they offer wholesale and retail, viz:

PEAS.

Cedo Nulli, Hills' Early, Early Dwarf, do. Charlton, do. Frame, do. Warwick, Improved Blue Imperial, Woodford's Dwarf Marrow, Bishop's Dwarf, for borders, Knights' Dwarf, Dwarf Marrowfats, Tall do.

BEANS.

Lima, Saba, Horticultural Pole, Dwarf China, do. Mohawk, do. Marrow, Red Cranberry Pole, White do. do. Kidney Pole, Dwarf Kidney, do. Case knife, do. Six Weeks, &c.

CABBAGES.

Large Late Drumhead, Late Sugar-loaf, Green Globe Savoy, Red Dutch, Low Dutch, Early York, Battersea, Vanack, Hope, Early Sugar-loaf, with a complete variety of other kinds.

Long Blood and Turnip Beets, French Sugar Beets, Mangel Wurtzel, Ruta Baga, Long Orange, Early Horn and White Field Carrots, Early and Late Cauliflowers, Broccolis of all sorts, Cucumbers, Melons, Squashes, sweet Marjorum, Sage, Summer Savory, Thyme, and Turnips, more than twenty fine varieties.

They have just received per Ship Minerva, a fine and choice lot of new FLOWER SEEDS, which together with an assortment of over four hundred kinds, comprise the most complete collection ever offered for sale.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES,

Shrubs, Grape Vines, Roses, Dahlias, Green house Plants, Rhubarb and Asparagus Roots, and all Nursery productions furnished at one day's notice, and when requested, can be packed in mats and boxes, so as to be sent to Europe or any part of America.

Dealers supplied on the most liberal terms with Seeds of various sizes, containing a complete assortment, neatly put up in papers, labelled and sealed ready for retail, with printed directions on each package for its management and cultivation.

GRASS SEEDS,

At wholesale and retail, at the lowest market prices. Also, Kentucky Blue Grass, a first rate article for Lawns. Clover Seed, Red and White, Orchard Grass, Oat Grass, Fowl Meadow, Northern and Southern Red Top, Barley, Oats, Millet, Rhode Island Grass, Buckwheat, &c., &c., of the best quality and for sale low.

AGRICULTURAL BOOKS of all kinds, constantly on hand.

AGRICULTURAL AND GARDEN IMPLEMENTS of all kinds, among which are the following, viz:—1000 Howard's Patent Cast Iron Ploughs, 200 Common do. do, 200 Cultivators, 100 Greene's Straw Cutters, 50 Willis' do. do. 100 Common do. do, 100 Willis' Patent Corn Shellers, 50 Common do. do, 200 Willis' Seed Sowers, 50 do. Vegetable Cutters, 50 Common do. do., 200 Hand Corn Mills, 200 Grain Cradles, 100 Ox Yokes, 1500 Doz. Scythe Stones, 3000 do. Austin's Rifles, 100 doz. Cast Steel Shovels, 150 do. Common do. 100 do. Spades, 500 do. Grass Scythes, 300 do. Patent Snaiths, 200 do. Common do., 500 do. Hay Rakes, 200 do. Garden do., 200 do. Manure Forks, 300 do. Hay do. 500 Pair Trace Chains, 100 do, Truck do. 100 do. Draft do, 500 do. Tie up do, 50 doz. Halter do, 1000 yards Fence do, 25 Grind Stones on Rollers.

TIE UP CHAINS!—Just received by the "Oceanus" 300 Chains for tying up cattle. These chains, introduced by E. H. DERBY, Esq. of Salem, and Col. JAQUES, for the purpose of securing cattle to the stall, are found to be the safest and most convenient mode of fastening cows and oxen to the stanchion.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.,

N. E. Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, 51 and 52 North Market Street, Boston.

Feb. 21, 1844.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

A WEEKLY PAPER.

Terms, $2 per year *in advance*, or $2 50 if not paid within sixty days.

N. B.—Postmasters are permitted by law to frank all subscriptions and remittances for newspapers, without expense to subscribers.

TUTTLE AND DENNETT, PRINTERS.